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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/567,824	02/10/2006	Tsukasa Takahashi	L9289.06116	2098
52989	7590	12/28/2007	EXAMINER	
STEVENS, DAVIS, MILLER & MOSHER, LLP			HU, RUI MENG	
1615 L. STREET N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 850			2618	
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/567,824	TAKAHASHI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RuiMeng Hu	2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 11-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 11-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 10/09/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the applied references fail to disclose the limitation of claim 11, "wherein: when said control section adaptively controls said matching sections so that the value detected by said first detection section decreases or the value detected by said second detection section increases, said control section completes adaptive control processing on any one of said plurality of antenna elements, reads other control information corresponding to the control information at that time from said storage section and adaptively controls matching sections of other antenna elements using the read control information."

Hosonuma et al. disclose a first detection section that detects any one of a signal reflected when power is supplied to said antenna elements, reflection coefficient and voltage standing wave ratio; a second detection section that detects signals received by said antenna elements (paragraphs 14-19, drawing 1); **Imagawa** discloses a control means 5 comprises a memory, said control means 5 tunes the antenna matching circuit 3 based on the distance between the antenna and human body, as a result the impedance mismatching is reduced thus the reflected signal detected by the first detection section decreases or the value detected by said second detection section increases, **Imagawa** further discloses matching circuit 3 applied to a single antenna; **Kouyama** (figure 8, column 10 line 59-column 11 line 40, matching sections 11, 12, 11A

and 12A) discloses matching circuit adjustments applied to two antennas, thus Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein when said control section adaptively controls said matching sections so that the value detected by said first detection section decreases or the value detected by said second detection section increases, said control section (Kouyama, figure 8, control circuit 33) completes adaptive control processing on any one of said plurality of antenna elements, reads other control information corresponding to the control information at that time from said storage section (read as adaptive control anyone of antenna elements (antenna 1) and other antenna elements (antenna 1A) at the same time since the limitation is not clear in a timely manner, the control signals applied to 45A and 46A read as other control information) and adaptively controls matching sections of other antenna elements using the read control information.

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. **Claims 11-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kouyama (US Patent 6643497)** in view of **Hosonuma et al. (JP 11-251956)** and **Imagawa (JP 2000-124723)**.

Consider **claim 11**, Kouyama discloses an antenna matching apparatus (figure 8) comprising: a plurality of antenna elements (antennas 1 and 1A); matching sections respectively connected to said antenna elements that adjust impedance (matching circuits 11-12 and 11a-12a); figure 8 column 10 line 59-column 11 line 41 (The third and fourth impedance matching circuits 11A and 12A have different impedance values from each other. Specifically, the impedance value of the third impedance matching circuit 11A is defined so as to match the impedance values of the antenna 1A and the radio section 20 when the antenna 1A is not placed near a human body nor contacted

therewith. The impedance value of the fourth impedance matching circuit 12A is defined so as to match the impedance values of the antenna 1A and the radio section 20 when the antenna 1A is placed near a human body or contacted therewith).

Kouyama fails to disclose a first detection section that detects any one of a signal reflected when power is supplied to said antenna elements, reflection coefficient and voltage standing wave ratio; a second detection section that detects signals received by said antenna elements.

In the same field of endeavor, Hosonuma et al. disclose a first detection section that detects any one of a signal reflected when power is supplied to said antenna elements, reflection coefficient and voltage standing wave ratio; a second detection section that detects signals received by said antenna elements (paragraphs 14-19, drawing 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the selection techniques taught by Hosonuma et al. into the art of Kouyama as to include detection sections to tune matching section for reducing the impedance mismatching during reception and transmission.

Kouyama fails to disclose a storage section that stores control information on said matching sections in a one-to-one correspondence with the distances between the human body and antenna elements; and a control section that adaptively controls said matching sections using the control information stored in said storage section so as to achieve an impedance matched state.

In the same field of endeavor, Imagawa discloses a storage section that stores control information on said matching sections (matching circuit 3) in a one-to-one correspondence with the distances between the human body and antenna elements; and a control section that adaptively controls said matching sections using the control information stored in said storage section so as to achieve an impedance matched state (paragraphs 22-23, 45-48), Imagawa further discloses a control means 5 comprises a memory, said control means 5 tunes the antenna matching circuit 3 based on the distance between the antenna and human body, as a result the impedance mismatching is reduced thus the reflected signal detected by the first detection section decreases or the value detected by said second detection section increases.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the selection techniques taught by Imagawa into the art of Kouyama as to improve the impedance matching apparatus.

Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein when said control section adaptively controls said matching sections so that the value detected by said first detection section decreases or the value detected by said second detection section increases, said control section completes adaptive control processing on any one of said plurality of antenna elements, reads other control information corresponding to the control information at that time from said storage section (read as adaptive control anyone of antenna elements (antenna 1) and other antenna elements (antenna 1A) at the same time since the limitation is not clear in a timely manner, the control signals applied to 45A and 46A read as other control information) and adaptively

controls matching sections of other antenna elements using the read control information.

Consider **claim 12 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein said control section adaptively controls said matching sections based on a transmission evaluation function expressed by a predetermined multiple of a function including a reflected signal detected by said first detection section and a reception evaluation function expressed by a predetermined multiple of a function including a received signal detected by said second detection section (Hosonuma et al. paragraphs 24-31, carrying out quality evaluation by comparison).

Consider **claim 13 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein said storage section prestores control information that an impedance matched state is set when the antenna element is placed close to the human body and control information that an impedance matched state is set when the antenna element is not placed close to the human body, and said control section starts adaptive control processing using any of the control information stored in said storage section as initial control information (Imagawa paragraphs 22-23,45-48, a control means 5 memorizes the result as shown in drawing 3 the characteristic curve).

Consider **claim 14 as applied to claim 13**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses further comprising an input section whereby the user inputs information on whether or not the antenna element is placed close to the human body to said control section (Imagawa discloses using ultrasonic sensors to determine

the distance between the antenna element and the human body, however, Official Notice is taken that the teaching of a mobile device controlled by a user input means is well known in the art, therefore a person skilled in the art would easily include the teaching).

Consider **claim 15 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein a variable capacitance capacitor is used as said matching section and the capacitance value of said variable capacitance capacitor is used as control information (Imagawa paragraph 48).

Consider **claim 16 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein a variable capacitance diode is used as said matching section and a control voltage to be applied to said variable capacitance diode is used as control information (Imagawa paragraph 48).

Consider **claim 17 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein said matching section comprises a plurality of capacitors having different capacitances and a switch section that selectively switches between said plurality of capacitors (Imagawa paragraph 48).

Consider **claim 18 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa fails to disclose wherein said antenna element comprises different resonance frequencies.

However, Official Notice is taken that the teaching of an antenna element comprises different resonance frequencies is well known in the art.

Therefore, a person skilled in the art would easily include the teaching for transmitting and receiving signals over different channels.

Consider **claim 19 as applied to claim 11**, Kouyama as modified by Hosonuma et al. and Imagawa discloses wherein said control section performs adaptive control processing in timing slots other than transmission slots and reception slots (Imagawa discloses the characteristic curve of drawing 3 is stored in the control means 5, thus the processing of tuning the antenna matching circuit 3 could be carried out during timing slots other than transmission slots and reception slots).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:** Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RuiMeng Hu whose telephone number is 571-270-1105. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RuiMeng Hu
R.H./rh
December 12, 2007

Nguyen Vo

12-26-2007

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PRIMARY EXAMINER